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DEPT PASS: MEXICO, DAR ES SALAAM (3)

FROM : Amembassy DAR ES SALAAM

DATE: August 28, 1975

SUBJECT : Mexican President's Visit to Tanzania

REF : (A) Mexico 6020; (B) Mexico A-207

Mexican President Echeverria visited Tanzania July 25-28 as part of his current "third world" tour. The visit brought no surprises, and the rhetoric was as usual in such visits, with the Mexican President promoting his role as a third world spokesman. Aside from ceremonial and travel, President Echeverria laid the cornerstone of the \$16,000,000\*sisal mill agreed on during President Nyerere's visit to Mexico last April (Ref. B). A modest exchange program was also agreed to.

These doings are outlined in the Joint Communique (Enclosure 1), while the Mexican President's familiar views on the third world were outlined in his speech at the dinner given in his honor (Enclosure 2). Details of the Sisal Factory were included in a newspaper article printed July 24 (Enclosure 3).

Comment: The Mexican President was cordially received, but the visit came and went with few obvious repercussions. Mexico is anxious to improve its standing and influence in the Afro-Asian area, and Tanzania is anxious to expand its contacts with the more militant Latin American nations, so we can expect a gradual upswing in the up-to-now almost dormant level of Tanzanian-

Mexican relations.

EO Citations: 9504966 LEVIN

Enclosures: As stated

FOIA Exemptions: ( ) CLASSIFY as ( ) S or ( ) C Dec. ( ) DOWNGRADE TO ( ) S or ( ) C Dec. of which Mexico will provide \$3 million,

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JOINT COMMUNIQUE OF THE VISIT TO TANZANIA OF THE  
PRESIDENT OF MEXICO

Mexico

- (1) At the invitation of the President of the United Republic of Tanzania, H.E. Mwalimu Julius K. Nyerere, the President of Mexico, H.E. Luis Echeverria Alvarez, made a State visit to Tanzania from July, 25th to July, 28th 1975.
- (2) The President of Mexico was accompanied by his wife Mrs. Maria Esther Zuno de Echeverria, Senator Enrique Olivares Santana, President of the Permanent Commission of the Congress and President Great Commission of the Chamber of Senators, Deputy Carlos Sansores Perez, President of the Great Commission of the Chamber of Deputies, Mr. Euquerio-Guerrero Lopez, President of the Supreme Court of Justice, as well as high ranking officials of his government.
- (3) While in Tanzania, President Echeverria and his entourage had the opportunity to visit the site of the new capital of Tanzania, Dodoma, where he met and discussed with the officials of the Capital Development Authority.
- (4) Later President Echeverria and his entourage visited the Tanga Region where he inspected the Sisal Estates at Mombo, and noted the advanced techniques that have been developed for the growth of sisal. In Korogwe, the two Heads of States laid down the Foundation Stone of the TANZAMEX Sisal Factory that will be constructed through the cooperation of both countries.

(5) President Echeveria and his entourage spent some time in the Serengeti National Park viewing the Game and the manner in which these natural reserves are administered and how the animals are protected.

(6) The two Presidents had the opportunity to renew the dialogue initiated in Mexico during the course of the State visit that the President Nyerere made in April, 1975.

They held broad ranging discussions that developed in an atmosphere of cordiality and fraternity befitting the relations existing between the two States.

(7) The two Presidents welcomed the independence of Mozambique, Cape Verde Islands, Sao Tome and Principe and expressed their conviction that these new states should now take their rightful places, as full member States of the United Nations. They saluted the Declaration of Independence of the Comoro Islands, and expressed their satisfaction at the forthcoming independence of Angola and the Seychelles Islands.

(8) On the question of Namibia, they expressed their deep disappointment at the recent veto cast by the three of the Permanent Members of the Security Council and reaffirmed their conviction that South Africa racist regime is illegally occupying Namibia in contravention of the resolutions that have been adopted by the United Nations.

(9) The two Presidents reaffirmed the right of the people of Zimbabwe to self determination and independence.

(1) As regards South Africa, the two Heads of State reiterated their condemnation of the racial policies of Apartheid as practiced in South Africa and called upon that regime to abolish these laws forthwith. In this regard they held the conviction that it is indispensable for the international community to apply strictly the measures adopted by the United Nations in order to eradicate completely the apartheid and other discriminatory practices.

(11) Aware of the serious economic problems the World faces today, and concerned about the negative effects of this situation, particularly on developing nations, the two leaders expressed their conviction that the only manner of insuring valid, permanent and general solution is by the creation of a new international economic order based on equity, justice and cooperation among states. They coincided in the opinion that the new international economic order should be built on the principles of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, the complete application of which, should be considered absolutely indispensable.

(12) Both Leaders emphatically reaffirmed that their two nations are active members of the Third World and agreed that it is essential to broaden and perfect the bonds among nations forming part of this economic reality. Consequently, they pointed out that the Third World countries should

adopt common policies aimed at developing joint actions and coordinating their activities in relation to production of raw materials and their sale on world markets for just and stable prices.

(13) They agreed that the Tanganyika Coffee Board and the Mexican Institute of Coffee will coordinate their commercial policies in order to defend permanently the prices of their production of remunerative levels. In the negotiations on a new International Coffee "agreement, they will seek a minimum guarantee of income in foreign exchange for the producing countries.

(14) During their conversations President Echeveria explained the aims and purpose of the University and the Institute of Social and Economic Studies of the Third World that are being established in Mexico, on the technology that is being developed by Third World countries for their use in programmes of development.

President Nyerere congratulated him for the initiative and offered to send to the University all available information about Tanzania.

(15) The two Heads of States expressed their satisfaction over the existing cooperation between Mexico and Tanzania in different areas and stated that this cooperation would be increased and cover wider areas in the future.

(16) In this regard they welcomed the progress already made in the field of Sisal, though the establishment of the terms and conditions between the two countries, for their trade

ning in cultivation and industrialisation of this important natural resource.

(17) They expressed their satisfaction for the progress already accomplished in the cooperation that Mexico has given in the planning of the construction of the new capital in Dodoma; and particularly the training programme of Tanzania technicians in Mexico, in the fields of construction, architecture, urban planning, sociology and economics. This programme is to be put into operation immediately.

(18) The President of Mexico reiterated his offer of 10 full scholarships to 10 young Tanzanians to study in any fields taught at the National Centre of Technical and Industrial Learning in Mexico City. President Nyerere also reiterated his offer of scholarships to Mexican technicians to come to Tanzania to specialise in Wildlife preservation and National Parks management.

The two Heads of States agreed these programme of fellowship would begin in September, 1975.

(19) President Luis Echeverria Alvarez expressed to President Julius K. Nyerere his warm appreciations for the cordial and friendly welcome he received as well as the courtesies that he, his wife and members of his party, were accorded during their stay in Tanzania.

Julius K. Nyerere, President of  
the United Republic of Tanzania.

Luis Echeverria Alvarez,  
President of Mexico.

DAR ES SALAAM, 28th July, 1975.

ADDRESS BY LUIS ECHEVERRIA,  
PRESIDENT OF MEXICO, AT THE OFFICIAL RECEPTION  
GIVEN AT DAR ES SALAAM BY HIS EXCELLENCY, DR.  
JULIUS NYERERE, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED REPUBLIC  
OF TANZANIA, DURING THE VISIT OF THE MEXICAN  
HEAD OF STATE AND MRS. ECHEVERRIA.

25 JULY 1975.

MR. PRESIDENT:

In the name of the people of Mexico, I bring cordial greetings to the vigorous people of Tanzania, and express my deep appreciation for the warm hospitality my wife and I have received since our arrival in this beautiful country.

Your words and particularly the high honor you have done me by this fraternal reception unhampered by the trappings of protocol constitute for me a clear indication of the close ties which unite our two nations and echo the personal regard we have for each other.

Under your inspired leadership, Tanzania achieved its independence and attained the integration which characterizes it today. The country continues to progress under the aegis of African cultural values and the generous philosophy of solidarity of this continent.

The antisocial vestiges of the colonial era, the formation of life styles alien either to our realities or to our possibilities, and the fostering of discord among developing peoples have been and continue to be instruments for perpetuating subjugation and postponing the solution to our problems.

The formation of a new international society, on the other hand, calls for the strengthening of the identity of sovereign nations and the certainty that they may effect their own transformation in accordance with the political and social systems freely chosen by them.

In this way, the peoples of the Third World are gradually changing from spectators to actors on the stage of history. They analyse and transform reality on their own terms and unite, by bridging their differences, in order to overcome their common adversities.

The Constitution of Tanzania, its plans for development and the Declaration of Arusha set forth the necessity for a more equitable distribution of wealth, participation by all in progress, and the utilization of natural resources in accordance with the best interests of the people. The same precepts govern its international policy.

We are at the threshold of a new era. Mexico and Tanzania, like an increasing number of other nations, are dedicating their efforts to the structuring of free societies, based on the development of the potential of their people as well as their resources.

The coordinated action of our peoples has already resulted in significant advances: the growing organization for price stabilization by countries which produce raw materials; the gradual complementing of our economies and the adoption of common platforms all combine to increase the possibilities of finding a new and genuinely equitable type of co-existence.



We cannot accept the conditions imposed by an international structure which continues to demand stagnation and sacrifice of impoverished peoples and insists upon fulfilling the needs of a few powerful groups dedicated to sterile accumulation and waste.

To remedy this injustice, it is essential to modify the present international division of labor that relegates us to the role of economic and cultural satellites of the major powers.

The emphatic support by Tanzania of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States adopted by the international community in December of last year is convincing proof of its congruent political ideology and its solidarity with the causes of developing countries.

It is indispensable that the small and medium sized nations put the postulates of the Charter into practice through numerous agreements among themselves concerning the fields for logical and simultaneous action planned to eliminate the true causes of war: hunger and discrimination.

Respect for independence, for sovereignty, for the juridical equality of States and for territorial integrity, as well as repudiation of intervention in the internal affairs of other nations, are prerequisites of harmony and progress.

Our devotion to the cause of peace is opposed to the absurd race for armament. Those who encourage the race situate our planet on the rim of total destruction and defy the will of the vast majority of mankind, they distort the true meaning of all scientific progress and channel toward death the resources that should be employed for life.

The entrance of new nations to a state of independence and the growing force of democratic movements are unmistakable signs of our times.

Africa, which for so many years was subject to a prolonged, heterogeneous and conflicting colonial domination, is recognized today as the continent of liberation and, together, with Asia and Latin America, has joined the advance on the Twentieth Century. From here, I reiterate the fraternal greeting of my people to Mozambique and Cape Verde who have so recently attained the right to decide their destinies autonomously.

We likewise ratify, as we did during your visit to Mexico, our repudiation to the policy of "apartheid", to the illegal occupation of the territory of Namibia, and to the rule that impedes the majority of Rhodesia's population from exercising their political rights.

Until only a few years ago, the relations between Africa and Latin America belonged to the sphere of good intentions; they were confined to infrequent visits of delegations and sporadic meetings which took place at the headquarters of international organizations. The walls of misinformation and the distance between our continents tried to keep us apart. Our interviews have proved the utter failure of this attempt.

Last June, we founded in Mexico an Institute and an Open University of the Third World as a means of exchanging experiences among developing countries and producing technologies appropriate to their needs and freely interchangeable.

I formally invite your country to take part in the work of these institutions, contributing the valuable knowledge

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you have attained in technical planning at the level of the masses and in the practice of the unique "Ujamaa" system of Tanzania.  
MR. PRESIDENT:

Your people's efforts, integrated today in a social revolution, give a new meaning to a patriotism expressed in persevering labor and creative imagination.

The policy of collectivism that you are encouraging in rural areas is a fundamental premise for attaining the goals of self-sufficiency that Tanzania has set itself. Your "Ujamaa" reminds Mexicans of the structure for agricultural production utilized by our indigenous communities and of the collective farms or "ejidos" of our modern agricultural reform.

Aside from these, there are other affinities that you undoubtedly noted during your recent stay in Mexico. Many of them come from the past, but an even greater number will unite us in the future, for both of us aspire to the supremacy of our countries and the consolidation of world peace.

A new phase of our relations, which began with your visit, opened wide horizons of cultural, economic and technical cooperation which we have come here to consolidate today.

My most fervent hopes are that the people of Tanzania and you, President Nyerere, will enjoy success in the plans you have undertaken, not only in winning your own well-being and prosperity but also in aiding other African countries and the rest of humanity to attain such worthy objectives.

-ends-

Article from Tanzania Daily News

July 24, 1975

# Mexicans in Dar for talks on sisal firm

By Hubert Temba

A FIVE-MAN delegation from Mexico has arrived in Dar es Salaam to hold talks with officials of the Government and the Tanzania Sisal Corporation on the proposed sisal yarn factory to be constructed in Morogoro, Tanga Region.

The delegation which arrived on Tuesday, is part of the en-

tourage of President Luis Echeverria who is expected to begin a four-day state visit to this country tomorrow.

In April this year, President Nyerere paid a six-day visit to Mexico during which he signed an agreement for the construction of the factory.

Expected to have a 20,000-ton yearly production capacity of agricultural sisal thread, the factory will involve a 113 million - investment. Mexico is to provide about 23 million - as well as managers and technicians.

About 50 per cent of the total investment will be financed by the machinery suppliers while the remaining will be covered by the Tanzania Sisal Corporation and Cordemex, a Mexican sisal parastatal firm.

Cordemex will also be in charge of construction and technical direction. Its Director General, Dr. Federico Riosco, who is leading the delegation said yesterday the talks with the Tanzanian officials would focus on the creation of the state-owned bi-national company, Tanzamex Cordemex Company.

The delegation will meet officials of the Ministry of

Commerce and Industries, Ministry of Agriculture and the Tanzania Sisal Corporation.

The General Manager of Tanzamex has already been appointed and he is a Mexican, Mr. Francisco Faller Cuvera. Before the inauguration of the firm which will take place during Mr. Echeverria's visit to Mexico, various meetings between officials of the two countries had taken place.